Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Old Homesteed.
BLIOU OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Mr. Barnes of New-York. CASINO-8-The Yeomen of the Guard.
DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Lottery of Love. OCKSTADER'S-8-Minstrels. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Paul Kanvar. HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE -8 - Waddy Googan LYCEUM THEATRE -8:15 - Sweet Lavender. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE -8:30 - Fariners. STANDARD THEATRE-8-Monte Cristo, Jr. NIBLO'S-S-The Under Current.
PALMER'S THEATRE- S-The Winter's Tale.

STAR THEATRE-8-Adonia
5TH AVENUE THEATRE-8-The Merchant of Venice,
14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-She.
14TH-ST. AND BROADWAY-Day and Evening-Horticult

3D-AVE. AND 63D-ST.—American Institute Fair.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1888.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the Ashbourne Act was rejected-330 votes to 246, and the motion to introduce the bill was carried. __ Justice Hannen, of the Parnell Commission, intimated that new topics would have to be presented by the counsel. - The Canadian Provinces are to join in an attempt to secure independent rights. = Several British diplomats are named to succeed Lord Sackville at Washington; it is stated that Lord Sackville will go to Madrid.

Domestic.-General Harrison is devoting much time to his mail; Mr. Clarkson believed to be urging Senator Allison for a Cabinet position; Captain W. M. Meredith, of Chicago, thought to have a good chance for being the next Public Printer. Four men were killed and four fatally injured by a boiler explosion in Montana. —— A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, was re-elected to the United States Senate without opposition. - There were twenty-two new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville and one death. === Dr. Raymond, of Ashland, Wis., was elected president of Wesleyan Uni-= The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was made public; the reduction in the surplus fund was the main feature The sale of Lord Sackville's effects in Washington was continued. - The All Saints Cathedral at Albany was dedicated.

City and Suburban.-The Chamber of Commerc ate its annual dinner; speeches made by President Smith, General Sherman, Warner Miller, James C. Carter, the Rev. Dr. Greer and S. S. Co. The Board of Aldermen, acting as the Board of County Canvassers, completed their work. Elbridge T. Gerry appeared before the Excise Commissioners and asked for a revision of the law regulating the sale of liquor to children. == Many changes were made in the playing rules at the Baseball Convention. —— Rear-Admiral Baldwin was buried in St. Mark's Churchyard. - Stocks dull and higher, closing strong.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 39 3-4.

Mr. Grady must postpone his ambition to represent Georgia in the United States Senate -that is, if he cherished such an ambition. While he has been energetically "boomed" by some of his friends for the last few days, there is some doubt as to Grady's own attitude. All doubt as to who would be Senator Colquitt's successor, however, was set at rest yesterday by his own re-election. It is claimed that Grady has got a good deal of glory out of the efforts made in his behalf.

The Republicans of Kings County not only made a substantial reduction in the Democratic plurality on the Presidential ticket, but the hopes which have been entertained that their candidate for County Clerk had been elected are confirmed by the result of the official canvass . Captain Kaiser's majority is small-only 325-but his election gives the Republicans control of two of the important county offices -those of County Clerk and Sheriff. The County Clerk's office has been a favorite Democratic stronghold, that party having controlled it for more than a quarter of a century. The loss of it will be a severe blow to the Brooklyn ring.

Mr. Gerry's suggestions to the Excise Revision Commission yesterday were marked by good sense, and are backed up by his exceptional familiarity with the subjects considered. He spoke of the sale of liquors to children, and of the evil that results from having messengercall boxes in bar-rooms, gambling-houses, etc. It is Mr. Gerry's idea that both of these matters may wisely be omitted from the Excise law that the Commission is to frame, and left to the Penal Code. The evils are conspicuous, and it is certain that more stringent measures than are now in operation should be provided to suppress them.

Mr. Powderly will have his own way with the Knights of Labor for some time to come. He has paved the road for his re-election as General Master Workman on the terms prescribed by himself. and is to have a General Executive Board practically named by himself. Sweeping changes in the officers of the order and the method of electing them were made yesterday. The most important of these was ir de constitution of the General Executive Board. This was reduced from seven members to five, including the Master Workman. The other four members are to be elected by the General Assembly from a list of eight to throughout the Southern States. be presented by the Master Workman himself. This makes the controlling body emphatically a one-man power, which is desirable from some points of view but dangerous from others.

derly's radical proposals, but a majority in favor of them was easily obtained. Mr. Powderly has long represented the better element in the Knights, and now that he is to have undivided supremacy it will be interesting to watch the development and practical operation of his ideas on the labor problem.

LEGISLATION FOR THE INSANE.

Increasing popular interest in legislation for the insane has encouraged the State Charities A:d Association to reprint in separate form portions of its annual report relating to this subject. We have already directed attention to the report as embodying radical proposals for transferring the pauper insane from county to State institutions, and as containing cogent arguments for the introduction of a new and comprehensive system. The opposition excited last February when the Curtis bill was introduced in the Legislature indicated that there was a strong case against the proposed reforms, and warned the association that it would have to make strenuous efforts to inform and educate public opinion in this State. This special publication is designed to present the subject anew on the eve of another session of the Legislature as one that deserves intelligent study and deliberate reflection. Objections are impartially stated and explicitly answered, and the whole subject is discussed with dignity, ingenuity and power. The argument that the proposed reform

strikes a blow at local self-government in depriving counties of the privilege of caring for the pauper insane within their own jurisdiction does not merit serious consideration. The counties already send their blind, deaf and dumb, and special classes of insane paupers to State institutions, and their felons as well; and no principle of local self-government is sacrificed. Since insane paupers are now cared for by the State when they require special treatment, there can be no valid objection to a similar transfer of patients needing general treatment. As an abstract proposition, moreover, it cannot be denied that the management of State asylums is superior to that of county asylums, and that the insane will receive better treatment and at a lower cost if they are committed to the care of the larger institutions. The State asylums are under the direction of Boards of Trustees, appointed for long terms and serving without salary. In the management of county asylums political considerations are more likely to prevail, both in appointments and in measures of economy, by which the health and comfort of the inmates are sacrificed. While there has been a marked improvement in the conduct of many of the county institutions during recent years, the management is too often seriously defective, as is shown by the reports of local visiting committees. The complaints of insufficient food, scanty clothing. no lights, cold rooms and inadequate number of attendants are well founded in too many instances. These wretched unfortunates unquestionably would be in better hands if they were provided for systematically by the State in wards opened in connection with the large asylums.

In some of the newer States the right system has been introduced without difficulty, since there were comparatively few county asylums to be abandoned. In this State three of the counties, New-York, Kings and Monroe, have provided large institutions for their pauper insane, and other counties have expended considerable sums for separate buildings. This is one of the chief obstacles to the proposed legislation. The Curtis bill does not apply to the counties named above, but even with this reservation there are a large number of separate establishments for the insane to be discontinued if the transfer be made. Then, too, there is the difficulty of adjusting and distributing the burdens of maintenance of insane paupers and of the construction of many new buildings. These are matters which we apprehend practical legislators will consider to be difficulties ought not, however, to prove insurmountable.

A TACTICAL MANOEUVRE.

Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the Government's proposal in regard to the extension of the Ashbourne act was defeated in the House of Commons last night by a vote of 330 to 246, and a motion favorable to the bill was passed. Mr. Gladstone's speech on Monin opposition to the appropriation of \$25,000,000 additional to carry the act into effect does not impress us favorably. As his custom is, he draws many fine distinctions between this measure and similar acts proposed by successive Liberal administrations; and finally he is constrained to admit that the Government's bill itself is not so bad, but only untimely, and chiefly objectionable from the manner in which it is presented. The refinements of his reasoning will be lost upon those who expect him to be as sincere when he is the leader of the Opposition as he has been when Prime Minister. Men of both parties in England have united for nearly twenty years in declaring that the chief end to be secured in land legislation for Ireland was the transfer of holdings and estates from the owners to the occupiers. Mr. Gladstone himself has aimed to accomplish this purpose in the past. The Ashbourne act apparently is slowly effecting this result. Why, then, should the Liberal party be arrayed in hostility to the Government on this question?

The Liberal statesman, of course, is a political tactician. He is compelled to lead the Home Rule party with its contingent of Irish Nationalists, and from a partisan point of view he cannot perhaps afford to allow the Government to carry its measure through the Commons without some semblance of opposition. His conduct is to be explained as a political manoeuvre-one of the evolutions of Parliamentary tactics which are always justified by the exigencies of party leadership. If any other English statesman were in command of the Home Rule forces, these tactics would simply be characterized as adroit and necessary. But those who are most sincere and appreciative in their admiration of Mr. Gladstone will be sorely disappointed in perceiving the evident lack of sincerity in this performance.

FORESTRY IN THE SOUTH.

The fact that there is to be a Forestry Congress at Atlanta early in December has set the Southerners talking about forests in general and their own in particular. Our readers are aware that it is proposed at the Atlanta meeting to consolidate the American Forestry Congress and the Southern Forestry Congress, and to organize a central body in which all the States of the Union that are interested in this important subject shall be represented. The South has been comparatively slow in recogthe best results of the coming Congress will

"The New-Orleans Times-Democrat" urges Louisiana to send delegates to the Congress. That State, it says, has "timber enough standing, used economically, to supply its own needs

time." But all experience teaches that timber to regard himself as an incarnate Hoosac Tunis one of the staples which is never "used economically," unless some legal restraint is pend their money and their sarcasm in about placed upon the woodman. Hence, "The Times-Democrat" is wise in urging the adoption by Louisiana of measures which will protect her forests. "The Atlanta Constitution" reports that the forests on the mountains of East Tennessee near Knoxville have been bought by an English syndicate which is cutting off the timber, and that as a consequence there is a more rapid flow after a rainfall of the streams which go to swell the Savannah River. This suggestive incident will doubtless be presented in all its practical bearings at the Atlanta meeting. The interest which has been aroused in forestry in Mississippi appears in the fact that Mrs. Jefferson Davis has prepared a chanical designs, but it was not till 1874 that paper for the Congress. Aside from purely forest problems, she contends that "the great error of those who seek to make ornamental parks for the people's recreation is that foreign and probably his most profitable attribute was trees are imported not suited to our climatic conditions."

The new South will be level-headed if she does not allow her zeal for forestry to expend itself in words. She has so many irons in the fire that it would not be strange if this particular one was neglected for the present. But it is so much easier to preserve forests than to restore them after they have disappeared that self-interest ought to prompt her to act promptly.

SOME DEDUCTIONS.

On several occasions during the last year THE TRIBUNE has directed attention to the fact that the elections of 1887 showed a remarkable revival of Republican strength. In Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio more especially, the party made gains that were most significant for an "off" year. This fact, read in the light of the Presidential returns, goes to show that the popular reaction against the Democratic Administration had be gun even before Mr. Cleveland sent in his tariff message. The people were already finding out that the Democratic party was not fit to be trusted with power.

The returns from the various States, while not yet exact, are sufficiently so to demonstrate some remarkable changes in the map of polities. They show that the rapidly growing Territories and newer States are, as a rule, strongly Republican. The explanation of this doubtless is that the men who push out into the new country, the men of energy, pluck and enterprise, are more likely than not to be Republicans. Their withdrawal diminishes the Republican vote in the older States, while the Democratic vote is doubtless increased by the less desirable elements of foreign immigration. Dakota, Washington, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho are Republican. Colorado increases its Republican plurality from 8,563 in 1884 to about 12,000 in 1888. Kansas raises its figure from 64,274 in 1884 to 82,000, thus becoming the banner Republican State of the Union, with a plurality greater than that of Pennsylvania this year, 79,779, and even greater than Pennsylvania's splendid plurality for Blaine four years ago, 81,019. Nebraska increases its plurality of 22,521 to 31,000; Oregon from 2,256 to 8,000; Wisconsin from 14,698 to 21,269; Iowa from 19,773 to 30,361; and Michigan from 3,308 to 22,000. In these seven Western and Northwestern States the total Republican plurality exceeds 200,000, and we may see the promise of what is coming in the 50,000 Republican plurality in Dakota, with the increased pluralities in other Territories. It is noticeable that at the same time the more central States succeed in holding their own to a remarkable extent when it is remembered that the Federal officeholders were struggling to keep themselves in place, and that the causes mentioned above worked against the Repub licans. The total falling-off in the Republican pluralities in Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania is only about 13,000, and New-York and In-

diana were brought back into the ranks. Next in order of importance is the fact that at least two Southern States must now be added to the list of doubtful States. When it takes two weeks after election to decide which party has carried West Virginia, it is obvious that the State has become so evenly balanced that both parties will contest it bereafter with great earnestness. The same is true of Virginia, where the Democratic plurality has viously both Virginia and West Virginia must hereafter be classed with New-York. Indiana, Connecticut and New-Jersey. Delaware and Maryland, while perhaps hardly to be ranged with them, may soon become States to be fought for. The Republicans, having secured control of the Delaware Legislature, should be able to break up the outrageous system of registration by which so nany of their party have been deprived of their votes. It will take another election to show the full effect of such a change, but the margin has grown so narrow that the Republicans will be encouraged to contest the State. In Maryland the Democratic plurality has been reduced to 6.182. With improved election methods, which good men of both par- only received 218 votes in Mississippi. ties are laboring to secure, there should be a fighting chance in the future for Maryland.

The indications therefore are that with the the chances of increased gains in border and Southern States, the Republicans may hope to win the next election without New-York.

KEELY'S PARTIAL ECLIPSE.

Mr. Keely-Keely, of Philadelphia-has just been released from prison on a writ of habeas corpus. The announcement the other day that the inventor of the notorious motor had actually been sent to jail probably aroused various emotions among the millions to whom Keely's name is almost as familiar as that of George Washington, but the strongest and most prevalent emotion must have been surprise. The man's career has been such an exception to ordinary human experience, he has lived in such apparent indifference to the fate which has seemed to be impending for years, he has surmounted so many crises which bade fair to threaten his personal comfort, that the public had come to regard him, certainly not with awe and as certainly not with universal disdain, but as in some sort a "lusus naturae," not bound by ordinary laws and not liable to be restrained within the limits of common sense, and may be a great man now, but he will attract He has not languished in confinement long. and we are not in the least surprised to see him at liberty again and "doing business at the old stand."

For many years it was a serious question whether Keely's controlling impulse was sublime faith or sublime audacity, and even now there is doubtless a respectable minority detected a single sign of embarrassment or be the discussion which it will stimulate foreboding in his demeanor when one of the periodical investigations was going on, we have

nel-an object upon which people might exequal proportions, but which was destined eventually to become an imposing and imperishable factor of civilization. Moreover, it is interesting to note, as bearing upon Keely's mental constitution, that apparently he is not in the least dismayed by the situation in which he now finds himself, and that, while not exactly breathing out threatenings and slaughter through the bars of his cell, he distinctly announces his firm determination to turn the tables on his persecutors and his firm conviction that he will be able to do so. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Keely

first began to concern himself with vast me

he attracted much public attention and began to reap the rewards of the confidence he inspired. From the first his most conspicuous mystery. So secret and inscrutable were his movements and purposes, and so weird and suspicious were some of the performances that went on by night in his workshop that the police were more than once induced to ask him what he was about. With the formation of a confiding stock company the inventor did not abandon his occult and cabalistic proclivities; but by that time he had become a public character, and the police were not compelled to inquire where he obtained the many good things of life with which he promptly surrounded himself. For years the stockholders possessed their souls in docility if not in peace, but finally the spell was broken, and in 1882 Keely was plainly told that it would be to the advantage of all concerned if the motor could be induced to operate. Postponements, further supplies of money, one or two brief exhibitions of mechanical energy which appeared to some, perhaps to most of the spectators, to emanate from the mysterious fabric, a suit at law, and imprisonment for contempt of court, are the latest but probably not the final incidents of this strange career.

Keely has already emerged from Moyamensing, and we shall expect him to resume the operations from which he has long derived nuch bodily comfort and suffered slight spiritual inconvenience, so far as the world has been able to see. Perhaps we shall never know with certainty whether he ever had real faith in himself, and if so whether he ever lost it.

The Royal family having determined to make a family affair of the arrival of the dowager Empress n England, neglected to invite the German Minster to Windsor. A glimpse of Count von Hatzfeldt alighting at the Waterloo station appears to have reminded them of the requirements of diplomatic etiquette. One of the Princesses is described as raising a car window and shouting to him to come on to Windsor. The Duke of Cam bridge rushing to the platform of the car vociferously repeated this informal invitation as the train left the station. The German Minister may have followed the Royal party by the next train, but we fancy that he will favor Prince Bismarck with some cynical observations on the free-and-easy manners of the English Court.

One of his critics accused Warner Miller with having "water on the brain." What's the matter with David B. Hill? Rum on the conscience.

The Democratic party is not beaten. It never will be beaten. So remarks "The St. Louis Republic." "Did you kill the bird at which you fired?" one sportsman asked of another. "Well no, I didn't kill him," was the reply, "but I wounded him so badly that I calculate he'll roost mighty low for some time to come."

The President having once thrown over all precedents and substituted a free-trade essay for the annual review of all departments of the Administration, is expected in some quarters to repeat the performance this year. His supporters in the House having passed the Mills bill in obedience to his wishes would doubtless be pleased if h were to fire off another single-barrelled message in December. Then, again, there are shrewd observers, like "The New-York Sun." who perceive the folly of a renewed assault upon when the people have vetoed his policy. Some other National question, the Interstate Act for astance, is recommended for the central theme of the message. The custom of reviewing the results of a year's administration in the various branches represented by the Cabinet departments seems to The President cannot do better than to follow a line of precedents that was unbroken until a year dropped from 6.141 in 1884 to 1,586. Ob- ago. If he prefers to be original and once more to violate the traditions of his high office, why may he not devote his entire message to an ecademic discussion of the single-term question? He had a few eloquent sentences on this subject in his first letter of acceptance, but he did not exhaust it by any means.

Lord Randolph Churchill has placed his heel firmly and energetically upon a London journal that has been conspicuous of late for petulant displays of wanton hostility to America. What the average English editor needs is an American wife to sweeten his temper and broaden his views of international politics.

It appears from the official figures that General Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, wonder that Mother Democracy strains Mississippi to her breast and proudly names her a jewel.

What's in a name? Mr. Charles A. Smith, of new States which will certainly be admitted Hickory, Pennsylvania, is not asking that quesbefore the next Presidential election, and with | tion to any extent these days. Last election day he endeavored to deposit his vote. But the board of inspectors came between him and his exercise of the precious right of suffrage with the extraordinary proposition that he did not know what his name was. It seems that the would-be voter was found in a cabbage field by a farmer when he was a babe, and that he grew to manhood bearing the rather droll name of " Cabbage." On attaining his majority he discarded Cabbage for Smith But the inspectors held that they could not recognize his assumption of Smith. It is not stated whether or not he tried to rise superior to the emergency by casting his ballot as Cabbage. was Holmes that wrote-

Here comes a young fellow of excellent pith, Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith. But it is pretty certain that the Smiths are equal to any conspiracy that Fate may organize against them. And if the Smith family as on man moves against the inspectors who refused the vote of a Smith-well, the inspectors would do well to take to the woods.

Why should there be so much pother about where Secretary Bayard will have his future home? What difference does it make whether he sticks to at twenty minutes past 8. Delaware or immigrates to New-York? Mr. Baymighty little attention after March 4.

France has enjoyed the reputation of a much drinking, but little-drunken country. Pure wines were plenty and cheap, and there was no swilling of strong spirits and drug-concected liquors. Consequently the evils of intoxication were less prevalent than in many other lands. With the advent of the phylloxera and the wholesale failure of believers in his genius. It is not a question of vineyards all this has changed until France has which one can settle for others as easily as become a hopeful competitor for the palm of nizing what she owes to her forests, and one of for himself. If any troubled investor has ever drunkenness. Recent Government reports show a starting increase in the number of crimes and cases of insanity due to alcoholism, and now detailed statement by M. Laborde, of the Academy of Medicine, reveals the root of the evil. Accordnever heard of it. So far as appearances may ing to M. Laborde the manufacture of spurious be trusted, he has never for a moment thought liquors is conducted on an enormous scale, both of himself as a Cardiff giant, enjoying the fruits in Paris and in provincial towns, and no attempt of human credulity but sure to be identified as is made to conceal it. A very large proportion of

There was vehement opposition to Mr. Pow- and those of a large part of the Union for all a fraud sooner or later. He has seemed rather the wines and spirits used are of this sort. And their quality is vile almost beyond description. Besides the familiar Indian hemp, nitro-benzol and other products of the laboratory, poisonous in the extreme, such leathsome ingredients as hippuric acid, made from the drainings of stables, are freely used. The effect of such stuff upon the bodies and minds of the drinkers is of course ruinous. The Government is now about to order the classification of wines under the heads "natural," "manufactured" and "raisin," but shows no disposition to interfere with the manufacture and sale of these liquid poisons.

> The argument of the three Admirals who dis cuss England's naval defences in " The Fortnightly Review ' seems to imply that so long as the United Kingdom is detached from the Continent and is liable in the event of war to have its food supplies cut off, it must have a flect six times as powerful as that of any other nation. At the present rate of naval expenditures in France and other countries this policy seems to involve enormous and ever-increasing outlay. Would it not be wiser to multiply submarine tunnels with Belgium and France, and virtually to deprive England of its insular character? With direct Continental connections, food supplies could be ordinarily depended upon and the necessity of maintaining a navy as formidable as the combined fleets of the world would be obviated.

Iowa's prohibitory liquor law went into effect in July, 1884. In that year her total vote was 375,877, a gain of 53,801 votes over the total poll of 1880. This year her total vote was 401,644, showing a gain since 1884 of 25,767 votes. Prohibition may perhaps have tended to decrease Iowa's growth in population, but it certainly has not brought about the disastrous results predicted by its opponents. A gain of 150,000 people in four years in a State of less than 2,000,000 is doing well.

PERSONAL

A complimentary dinner to General N. P. Banks in honor of his election to Congress will be given morrow in Boston at the Revere House.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain are spending a portion of their honeymoon at Salem, Mass., guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody, grandparents of Mrs.

The Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, of Brooklyn, is re gaining health at Old Point Comfort.

Some one recently wrote to Mr. Bright, asking advice as to preparation for speaking. "," roplied the famous orator, " that every man would readily discover what suits him best. To write speeches and then to commit them to memory is a double slavery which I could not bear. To speak without preparation, especially on great and solematopics, is rashness, and cannot be recommended.

When I intend to speak on anything that seems to me Important, I consider what it is that I wish to impress upon my audience. I do not write my facts or my arguments, but make notes on two or three or fou slips of note paper, giving the line of argument and the facts as they occur to my mind, and I leave the words to come at call while I am speaking. There are occasionally short passages which for accuracy may write down, as sometimes also-almost invariably the concluding words or sentences may be written. the concluding words or sentences may be written. This is very nearly all I can say on this question. The advantage of this plan is that while it leaves a certain and sufficient freedom to the speaker, it keeps him within the main lines of the original plan upon which the speech was framed, and what he says, therefore, is more likely to be compact and not wandering and diffuse. Forgive me if I say no more. Yes, one and diffuse. Forgive me if I say no more. Yes, one thing more. Edward Butler (I do not know him) has sent me a charming little book, with the quaint title sent me a charming little book, with the quaint title sent me a charmon little sent me a c

Miss Harriet Hosmer will visit St. Louis, her for mer home, this wieter, for the first time in twenty

Speaking of the late Charles P. Otis, for fifteen year professor of modern languages at the Massachusetts institute of Technology, "The Springfield Union" says: "He was a thorough student and his death, in his early "He was a thorough student and his death, in his early prime, is a sacrifice to his love for study for study's sake. He had been in somewhat shattered health for some time, but early last spring was completely prostrated and obliged to give up all class work. Early in the fall his friends hoped that the rest of the summer had given him a new lease of life, but for the last three weeks he had been steadily failing."

Sir Charles Russell, ex-Attorney-General and lead ing counsel for Mr. Parnell, has a well-known trick of driving a point home to a jury which is inimitable by any other advocate. He begins to lead up to it with his right hand in his tail-pocket, under his gown. Thence he extracts a snuffbox, transfers it to his left hand, opens it, takes a pinch between the finger and thumb of his right, and with the box still in his lef humn of his right, and with the box still in his left, hand, and the pinch still in transitu, he makes his point unerringly, so that it reaches his hearer's minds at the precise moment at which the pinch reaches its destination. Then with an inimitable flourish of a red, and yellow bandanna, the eratorical effort is complete. But to be properly appreciated it must be seen.

John Dillon will visit Australia during the coming ns to have direct sanction in the Constitution. winter. His main object in making the trip is to recover his health, but he intends also to do som in the interest of the Irish cause.

It is now announced that General Pauker will sue ceed Admiral Possiet as Minister of Railways of Russia. Admiral Possiet was dismissed on account of the recent accident to the Czar's train.

Emperor William and his family, accompanied by erial Court, have arrived in Berlin for the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Paddy Lane, the author of the Irish bull that he ould rather be "a coward for five minutes than a dead man all the rest of his life," has recently perpe trated another. Speaking of his assailant, Kavanagh he said: "I won't say anything hard of him. It he has done wrong, I leave it to his own conscient and God to play the devil with him."

and God to play the devil with him."

A city missionary, on her way to visit a poor family, where a sick child was dying for lack of sufficient nourishment, was detained at a crossing by a blockade of carriages. On the seat of one elegant turnout, by the seat of my lady, sat a pug dog, a string of silver bells around his neck, gold bangles on his paws, and over his sleek coat a daintily embroidered blanket, whose pockers buiged with lumps of sugar. "How much some children miss by not being born pet dogs," dryly remarked the missionary, threading her way among the vehicles.—(Congregationalist.

Duluth, Minn., is growing so rapidly that, sitting down in the suburbs, with the city against the sky line, you can see it grow, so the Duluthians say.

Can you dance the csaraas? It's the Hungaria national, which the Prince of Wales will introduce! London this winter, and which his American courties will try to popularize over here.—(Waterbury American. The industrial issue of "The Charleston (S. C.) News

and Courier" is one of the most complete publications of the Rind ever issued in the South.

of the flind ever issued in the South.

The story is that a woman in this vicinity, who is noted neither for generosity nor extravagance, hire an able-bodied iarm hand to assist her in the limite number of "chores" incident to her harvest-line, agreeing to pay him a price which probably would not have kept Jay Gould awake nights in perplexity as to the disposal of the money—when he got it. The close of the man's engagement arrived, and early in the morning Mrs.—woke him, and, handing him the sun agreed upon, said: "Here, John, is your money, haven't anything more for you to do, so you can go you needn't wait for breakfast."—(Albany Journal.

Some one has started the story that "dummy" clocks in front of jewelry stores always mark twenty minutes past 8, because President Lincoln was shot at that hour. Only two things may be said in reply to this. First, all "dummy" clocks do not mark this time; and, secondly, President Lincoln was not shot

SOMETHING GAINED. Though an Arctic breath's in the midnight air
And their flight geese southward wing.
And 'tis cold at the gate where Phyllis, the fair,
With Corydon used to swing;

Though damp and chill is the rural lane Where lovers were wont to stray, The meads o'erflowed and we list in vain For bobolink's roundelay;

We've nevertheless the reflection sweet—
We're not without comfort quite—
At last we've got rid of the prickly heat
And mosquitoes have ceased to bite!
—(Boston Courier. The third party Prohibitionists are now saying that

Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, would have been a much stronger candidate for the Vice-Presidency than the

Mrs. John S. Simpson, of Chicago, has been travelling in Germany for six months past. She grew very tired of the police inspection to which she was subjected and at Munich told the authorities that she was born in 1750, was travelling for pleasure and would stay in Germany as long as the police would let her. The next morning an officer called on her at her hotel and saked her solemnly if she had not made a mistake shout the date of her birth. Mrs.

simpson is of the opinion that the Germans do not Upward of 300,000 wreaths were placed on the graves of the Vienna Central Cemetery during a recent week. These wreaths are saved and sold at auctio the iron and brass wire in them being smelted and remanufactured into wire. This "wire of the dead,"

as it is called, represents an average value of 80,000 florins a year.

Debilitating Exercise.—First Chappie—Don't cher naw De Foodles is getting awfully muscular Second Chappie—Naw. First Chappie—Naw. Eirst Chappie—Yas, weally, he balances his cash account every night now.—(Time. Captain John Spence, of Accomac County, Md., is dead at the age of 112. His first vote for President

was cast for Jefferson in 1800, and he voted in every Presidential election but one since.

German Student (looking through his window at the rain)—In this beastly weather a man can't employ himself rationally! I suppose I shall have to study!—(Fliegende Blatter. Some one remarks that it was not the President's

appointments which knocked him out, but his disap pointments.

Always Busy.—Hall Clock—I'm getting tired of this ceaseless round, and I'm going to stop.

Gas Meter—Huh! Come down here if you want to know what work is.—(Philadelphia Record.

There is a little town in France in which there are forty-three young women who want to get married, and only two marriageable young men, of whom one that marriage is a failure in the case of these maidens.

Often the Case,—Good Minister—And so you go to church and Sunday-school every Sunday?" Little Boy—Yessir—might just as well; there ain's nothin' eise to do.—Philadelphia Record.

Bismarck can now add preaching to his other accomplishments, as he is a full-fledged D. D.

The appearance of Ignatius Donnelly as a candidate for linited States Marshal of Minnesota shows that the literary movement is livelier than ever in the boaming Northwest. Yet we do not fancy Mr. Donnelly will be able to cipher out a claim for the covered effice.—(Philadelphia Press.

When the people ask for light bread, they don's like the bakers to give them light-weight bread. Cleveland's plurality in Virginia is 1.586. A change of 800 voters would have given the twelve electoral votes of this ancient Commonwealth of Presidents to the Republican candidate. "The sun do move."—(Washington Post.

"The Boston Hexald" thinks that the Republicans

didn't come down to the Harlem Bridge this time, but over the Brooklyn Bridge.

A Liverpool newspaper man discovered that only two among 482 sailors were named "Jack," and in all his talk with them he never heard one say "shiver my fitners," or "dash my toplights." If he were to listen to the conversation of a sailor on the stage, "shiver my timbers" is pretty much all he would hear him say.—(Norristown Herald.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

The first of Herr Moriz Rosenthal's planoforte recitals took place yesterday afternoon in Steinway from his first concert last week was attested by the number of listeners in attendance and the musical character of the majority of tom. It is not a small matter if a planist attracts say 500 persons to a recital in New-York, where so much good planoforte playing heard all the season through. It is a greater matter when 300 pay to hear him play, and yet a greater and, indeed, an almost unheard-of matter, hen their interest is held by the player from the beginning to the end of the recital. Herr Rosenthal has accomplished all these things, and in themselves they make up a tribute such as has been paid to few of the planists who have visited us from abroad of late years. The soberer mood which always prevails at a re-

cital of pianoforte music was in the way of such another ebuilition of enthusiasm as marked the concert of last week, yet Herr Rosenthal's unique abilities did not want recognition. Once, abilities did not want recognition. Once, when he wound up Schumann's "Carnival" with astonishing speed, power and brilliancy in the "March of the Davidites against the Phillstines," and again when under his hands Liszt's twelfth Hin Rhapsody exploded in such a co-maching exhibition of musical pyrotechnics as made the knowing marvel that ten fingers could do it a some of excitement was felt which had so possterous an axpression last week, but on the whole the recital invited the exercise of calmer judgment than before. In the face of such judgment Herr Rojenthal held practically all the territory which he conqueres on Ma first assault. His digital skill is simply tremendous and his command over all the mechanical effects of the instrument complete. That he always makes a wise use of his knowledge and skill can now truthfully be Sometimes the achievement of his hands are nullified by injudicious manipulation of the loud pedal. This, in fact, seems to be the greatest defect of his playing, from a mechanical point of view.

Many a brilliantly fingered passage was blurred yesterday almost to the verge of indistinctness because he was unwilling to have the dampers on the strings. Since Chopin disclosed what beautiful effects were to be attained by ingenious use of the pedals, the tendency to abuse them has grown steadily, and it is a pity that one might be an exemplar seems inclined to err in this direction. Here Rosenthal has so nice a sense of rhythmical symmetry that one would think he would avoid all things which tend to conceal his manifestaeffects attainable by means of the pedal may perhaps also be attributed the hyper-sentimentality (so different from the healthfulness which characterizes his sentiment) with which he infused the D-flat nocturns In singing its melody, very slowly, he relied unduly on the pedal. To offset these few things of questionable merit we had from him startling exhibitions of manipulative skill, the most refined ingenuity and predigious daring in the preparation and development of cli-maxes, and well-balanced, intellectual readings of nearly all the numbers in the scheme, beginning with the sonata in A-flat, by Weber. Great emotional warmth was not cailed for by any of yesterday's compositions. A second recital will occur this afternoon.

The managers and friends of the Aguilar Free Library Society, one of the newest of the philanthropic institutions which our Hebrew fellow-citizens main tain with characteristic liberality, are to be congrattain with characteristic liberality, are to be congrat-ulated on the financial and artistic success which attended the concert given in aid of the library at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The talent brought together, beginning with Herr Seidl, the con-ductor, was first-rate, as the list will show. The pianist was Herr Ansorge, the violinist Michael Banner, the singers Madame Herbert Foerster and Max Alvary. There was also an excellent orchestra, and Mr. Cheshire, a harp-player, whose abilities shine refulgently in the band, did all that harpist can to make his instrument acceptable in a solo. There was a brilliant and numerous audience present.

SENATOR ALLISON NOT OUT OF THE FIELD. Dubuque, Iowa, dispatch to The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Democrat.

Senator Allison was interviewed to-day by a reporter as to the truth of a special sent from Washington to The New-York Tribune, which states that a letter received from Mr. Allison, removes that gentleman from the list of Cabinet possibilities, and that under no circumstances would be accept a Cabinet position if it should be tendered him. Mr. Allison says there is no truth in the statement, and that he has never written such a letter.

HENRY WATTERSON TAKES CARE OF HIMSELF! From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

HERRY WATTERSON TAKES CARE OF HIMSELF.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Editor of "The Courier-Journal" is just now coming in for something more than his share of detraction from those unthoughted critics of his own party and profession who, in the hour of defeat, seem to think it more important to discover a scapegoat than to arrive at just conclusions. . . The old charge that the insertion of the tariff-for-revenue-only clause in the Nafonal Democratic platform of 1880 procured the defeat of Hancock is revived. That clause was taken bodily out of the National Democratic platform of 1876, on which Tilden was elected. When the issue was made by the Republicans, the Democratic platform of 1876, on which Tilden was elected. When the issue was made by the Republicans, the Democratic field of meeting it like men, and pressing it home—field the field. It is said that "Mr. Watterson was not allowed to have his way at Chicago in 1884," the implication being that, if he had, Cleveland would have been defeated. The fact is that, but for the efforts of Mr. Watterson in the Platform Committee of that year, there would have been a split, and two reports. Mr. Watterson and Mr. Burke, of Louislana, made the compromise which saved the party this, and its terms are now in the possession of Mr. Burke in Mr. Watterson's handwriting. Mr. Watterson closed the debate on the platform in the National Convention, replying to General Butler, and no word then uttered by him has ever been brought to question.

It is charged that at St. Louis last June the direction he gave the platform was burtful to the campaigu. The only direction he gave the platform and which he carried. There was no other difference whatever.

AND ANNOUNCES A GREAT TRUTH.

Mr. Watterson's not and never has been an ex-

AND ANNOUNCES A GREAT TRUTH. Mr. Watterson is not and never has been an ox-tremist on any public question.

SENSIBLE TALK IN TENNESSEE.

SENSIBLE TALK IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner to its readers.

We care not a continental what your tariff theory may be. "It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us." Save your theories for the next political canvass, and let us all now work together for the practical benefits which we can invite and promote. Let the politician whine and sulk, but let the business man and carnest citizen, who wants to better his condition, work together for a renewed and general prospective.

condition, work together for a reasonable prosperity.

Let politics go to the dogs, and let business to the front. That's our platform. All in fact it say "aye." Carried by an overwhelming my We don't put the negative. No croakers are a to yote in this election. Now for business i